

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ACT.

The Debate on the Bill Was Begun Yesterday.

JUDGE WATKINS' STATE BANK BILL.

He Urges Its Adoption by the House.—The Reformatory Bill Engrossed in the House.—Wages of Laboring Men and Their Exemption.—Executions.

The feature of the legislative proceedings yesterday was the beginning of the debate on the employers' liability bill in the Senate.

Before the hour arrived for the measure to be taken up the space allotted to visitors was crowded. Three Senators made addresses. Messrs. Sands and McCune supported the measure and Mr. Flanagan opposed it. The debate will be continued to-day. Among those who will address the Senate are Messrs. Withers and McIlwaine, in favor of the bill, and Messrs. Wickham and Flood in opposition.

It is not likely that a vote on this act will be reached to-day.

Proceedings of the Senate.

The Senate met with prayer by Rev. C. R. Hyde.

Mr. McIlwaine presented a petition from citizens of Louisa asking the passage of the Louisa bill to tax social clubs.

Mr. James Mann, from the House, informed the Senate that the House had passed a resolution directing the Register of the Land Office to have certain repairs made at the Executive Mansion, in session of Mr. Harrison, the resolution was concurred in.

The House bill to amend the law recently passed in relation to the listing of bonds for taxation came up as unfinished business. This measure is designed to perfect the law in relation to the listing of bonds for taxation and to make it possible for its provisions to be evaded. Mr. Parr continued his remarks in opposition to the measure. He contended that this law would operate to the disadvantage of the poor people of the State, and well to tell the people that the wealthy class would have to pay the tax, not the effect of the act would be that the borrowers and not the lenders of money would have to pay the tax. The law would operate to the disadvantage of the State. He moved to recommit the bill.

Mr. Morris explained the provisions of the act and argued that Mr. Parr's objections were not germane to the bill, but applied to the act it was sought to amend.

The Senate refused to recommit and the bill was passed.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY BILL.

The bill to fix the liability of employers came up as the special order at 12:30 o'clock, and Mr. Maynard gave notice that the Committee on Roads, of which he was chairman, reserved the right to close the debate.

Mr. McIlwaine said he knew of no parliamentary law that gave the committee this right. He had offered a substitute for the bill that was reported unfavorably by the committee, and as he had the affirmative of the proposition to maintain under general parliamentary rule he had the right to conclude the debate.

Messrs. Maynard and Wickham took issue with Mr. McIlwaine, contending that it was the right of the Senate and a sound principle of parliamentary procedure that the committee should be allowed to close the debate.

The chair ruled that Mr. McIlwaine would have the right to conclude the debate on his substitute, but that if the substitute were engrossed into the original bill, then the committee would have the right to close the debate.

Mr. McIlwaine raised the point as to whether or not the committee had the right to go outside of its own numbers and have some Senator not a member of the Roads Committee conclude the debate.

The chair ruled that the committee had this authority.

Mr. McIlwaine appealed from the decision of the chair, and before the question was put to the Senate Mr. Ople said he recalled a celebrated criminal case in Virginia in which a distinction between the law employed to assist the Commonwealth's Attorney. The visiting lawyer wanted to conclude the argument but the court ruled that the Commonwealth's Attorney had no right to have someone else conclude the argument for him. He thought this decision fitted the case before the Senate.

The decision of the chair was sustained.

MR. SANDS OPENS.

Mr. Sands opened the debate. The Senate chamber and the gallery were crowded with visitors eager to hear the speeches. Mr. Sands started out by saying this was a dry subject, but that it was an important one was proven by the parliamentary fight as to which side had the right to close the debate. After a few preliminary remarks Mr. Sands plunged into the legal side of the proposition. In the midst of his argument he paid a handsome tribute to the administration of Governor McKinney. He believed real good had been accomplished under McKinney's administration than that of any Governor.

Governor McKinney had recommended the passage of a bill similar to the one before the Senate. If there was need of such a law at that time there was more need of it now, for accidents on the railroads are increasing in number.

In conclusion, Mr. Sands said that such a law as that proposed was not only a law because of conflicting legal opinions, but justice and humanity demanded it.

MR. FLANAGAN'S VIEWS.

Mr. Flanagan followed Mr. Sands and he began his remarks those who were not posted as to which side of the proposition he would advocate, thought he was speaking in favor of the bill. He began by speaking of the great burden placed upon the taxpayers of the Commonwealth by a railroad corporation. But one of the traits of his character was a disposition to forgive those who had done him injury and to deal justly with his enemies. Having said this much by way of preface, Mr. Flanagan told of the good that has resulted from the invention of the steam engine. Finally he came down to the meat of the proposition and spoke in opposition to the bill. He was almost a warrior of the common law and was unflinchingly opposed to such legislation as that proposed, as it was treading on dangerous ground.

Mr. Flanagan said a good deal of attention to the Houchens case, which has often been referred to since the bill was offered in the Legislature. He argued that as brakeman Houchens lost his life by his own negligence the railroad company was not to blame and the court was right in refusing to award damages to the administrator of Houchens' estate.

Mr. McCune spoke next and began by poking a little fun at Mr. Flanagan. He had much to say in reply to the powerful gentleman, but finally came out on Mr. Flanagan's side. He opposed the bill. If there was to be legislation along this line he wanted it to apply to all corporations, and not simply to railroads. The court was in favor of protecting every corporation and every individual.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Clements (No. 449): To refund to Charles R. Slaughter's estate certain taxes erroneously assessed and paid.

By Mr. Parr (No. 446): For the relief of Mrs. Elizabeth Grady, a widow of a Confederate soldier.

By Mr. Kane (No. 447): Placing the

We Make Shirts to Order.



After choosing just the color and cloth that suits you, not to find your size is as unpleasant for us as for you. That's why, as soon as a certain stock "runs down," we always "wind it up." The "key" is low price.

We've the lowest prices to offer you in Suits and Overcoats, Hats, Underwear, Shirts, Children's Clothing, etc., to be found—value takes.

Suits and Overcoats, \$4.75; were \$5.00.
Suits and Overcoats, \$12.75; were \$13.00.
Boys' Suits, \$2.50; were \$2.75 and \$3.00.
Neckwear, 25c.; was 30c. and 35c.

O. H. Berry & Co.

Main and Tenth Sts.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Judge Watkins Urges His Bill in the Interest of State Banks.

Rev. Dr. E. N. Callicott, rabbi of the synagogue Beth Anaba, again offered prayer in the House of Delegates at 10 o'clock, the body then at once plunged into business.

Mr. Mann, of Nottingham, offered a joint resolution, which instructs the Register of the Land Office to have certain repairs made at the Executive Mansion, which have been pronounced to be necessary by Chief Butler, of the fire department.

On motion of Judge Watkins, of Prince Edward, House bill No. 33, relating to the issue of bank notes, redeemable in silver, was taken up out of its regular order and discussed.

Mr. Mann, of Nottingham, House bill No. 33, was then taken up out of its regular order. It provides that State banks may issue bank notes, redeemable in silver, and that the State shall guarantee the notes.

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Hatcher, T. D. Jennings, Jones, Owen, Piche, Parker, Palmer, Park, S. G. Sneed, Stoner, Wellford, Willard, W. G. Williams, R. G. Wood.—23.

Noes—Barley, Barley, Blakemore, C. T. Bland, Buford, Caldwell, C. J. Campbell, T. J. Campbell, C. H. Cooke, G. D. Good, Hanson, Ivey, C. H. Jennings, Jordan, Kizer, Ligon, Lovelace, M. T. thews, James Mann, Maupin, Murphy, Newberne, Passmore, Powell, Quesenberry, Reddy, Sayers, Switzer, Turner, P. Smith, Switzer, Switzer, Switzer, Wallace, S. D. Walker, Watkins, Wharton, Wilson, Winborne, Winston, Withrow.—41.

Mr. Winborne changed his vote from aye to no, order that he might make a motion to reconsider.

Mr. Winborne, then moved to reconsider the vote and Mr. Parker moved that Mr. Winborne's motion be passed by the yeas and nays. The vote was 40 to 23. The vote was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Anderson, Book, Carrington Cooke, Craig, Diggs, Duke, Embrey, Featherston, Fitzpatrick, Galleher, Garnett, Hale, Hatcher, Kizer, J. H. Mann, Murphy, Owen, Palmer, Parker, Parks, Piche, Saunders, Settle, Sneed, Chas. Smith, Stoner, C. H. Walker, S. H. Walker, Wellford, Willard, W. G. Williams, Winborne, Withrow.—40.

Noes—Messrs. Barley, Blakemore, Berrey, Chas. T. Bland, Buford, Caldwell, C. J. Campbell, T. J. Campbell, C. H. Cooke, G. D. Good, Hanson, Ivey, C. H. Jennings, Jordan, Kizer, J. H. Mann, Murphy, Owen, Palmer, Parker, Parks, Piche, Saunders, Settle, Sneed, Chas. Smith, Stoner, C. H. Walker, S. H. Walker, Wellford, Willard, W. G. Williams, Winborne, Withrow.—41.

The Reformatory Bill.

When the chair was resumed at 4 o'clock, there were only about two dozen persons in their seats.

House bill No. 411, 412, 413 and 414 for the relief of the prisoners of the Reformatory, of Hanover, the chairman of the Committee on Asylums and Prisons, which provide for amendments of the laws governing the management of the Reformatory school at Laurel Station, came up as special orders.

The reading of the bills, the contents of which have already been published in the columns of the Times, was dispensed with and the bills were ordered to their engrossment and third reading and the House refused to reconsider that vote, so that no more amendments can be offered to these bills.

Some discussion of the Reformatory Bill No. 285, amending section 262 of the Code in regard to what wages of laboring men who are householders, shall be exempt. The amended section provides that wages of a laboring man, not exceeding fifty dollars per month, shall also be exempt from distress, levy or garnishment. In cases where the debt is due for rent of house for family and for provisions and clothing bought for support and maintenance of the householders family, this exemption shall not apply.

A substitute was offered by Mr. Settle, of Hanover, providing that the laboring man and householder may waive his right to this exemption or any part thereof to obtain credit for the benefit of himself and family, but such waiver shall be in writing and shall state the time for which such waiver is to extend not exceeding two months, the amount and the person to whom the waiver is given.

Mr. Jennings, of Washington, offered a substitute that the wages of the laboring man in the employ of common carriers shall not be affected by the provisions of the bill.

The substitute offered by Mr. Settle was then agreed to and ordered to its engrossment and third reading.

The House adjourned after passing a few local bills.

PLACED ON THE CALENDAR.

The following bills were introduced and under suspension of the rules placed on the calendar.

No. 546, by Mr. Wellford, of Lancaster—To compensate school trustees other than the county school board for the cost of the school building.

No. 547, by Mr. Cooke, of Norfolk—To amend and re-enact an act to compensate the justices of the peace in the city of Norfolk for acknowledgment of bail in certain cases.

No. 548, by Mr. Chaplin, of Greensville—To amend an act to incorporate the town of Emporia.

No. 549, by Mr. Savers, of Wythe—To amend and re-enact chapter 375 of the acts of 1897, relating to the keeping in repair the public roads and bridges of the county of Wythe.

No. 550, by Mr. Jennings, of Washington—To provide for the working of the roads in the county of Washington, and to make the general road law applicable to said county.

No. 551, by Mr. Powell, of Newport News—To legalize elections and conventions in the city of Newport News.

No. 552, by Mr. Jennings, of Washington—To permit a bill to be worked out on the public roads of Wythe county.

No. 553, by Mr. Carrington, of Charlotte—To remove the political disabilities of Clement A. Green.

No. 554, by Mr. Grayson, of Appomattox—For working and keeping in repair the public roads and bridges in the county of Appomattox.

No. 555, by Mr. Hale, of Grayson—To compensate school trustees other than clerks in the county of Grayson.

BILLS DISMISSED.

The following bills were dismissed:

No. 142—Senate bill to amend and re-enact section 3045 of the Code of Virginia, in relation to the powers of the county courts, how long to continue, and what may be done at any term.

No. 143—Senate bill to amend and re-enact section 3046 of the Code of Virginia, in relation to the jurisdiction of the county courts.

No. 329—House bill to amend and re-enact section 42 of the tax laws of Virginia, approved March 6, 1890, in relation to the license to agents for the sale of fertilizers.

BILLS PASSED.

The following bills were passed:

No. 67—Senate bill to validate and make firm and stable all contracts heretofore made with any county court or board of supervisors of any of the counties in this Commonwealth by virtue of which contracts law offices have been and are now being maintained on county property.

No. 40—House joint resolution proposing to strike from the Constitution the second clause of Article X, and providing for publishing and certifying the same to the next General Assembly of Virginia.

No. 204—House bill to amend and re-enact section 280 of the Code of Virginia, in regard to negotiable notes and checks.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

FOR THE CURE OF PILES AND RECTAL DISEASES NO LONGER NECESSARY.

A Medical Discovery which Will Change The Treatment of All Such Diseases.

It has long been thought not only by some physicians but by people in general, that the common, painful and exceedingly annoying trouble, piles, was practically incurable by any other means than a surgical operation and this belief has been the cause of years of needless suffering, because of the natural dread of surgical operations.

There are many salves, ointments and similar remedies on the market, which afford some relief, but they do not cure, but the Pyramid Pile Cure is the only preparation so far introduced that can be reliably depended upon to cure to stay cured, every form of itching, bleeding or protruding piles.

Mrs. M. C. Hinkley, of 601 Mississippi St., Indianapolis, was told by her physician that nothing but a surgical operation costing between seven and eight hundred dollars, could cure her as she had suffered for six years, yet even in such a case as hers the Pyramid Pile Cure accomplished a complete cure. She says: "I knew an operation would be death to me and tried the Pyramid with very little hope and it cured me. I am now eighteen months since I used it and not the slightest trace of the trouble has returned."

The Pyramid Pile Cure is sold by nearly all druggists at 50 cents and 100 per package, and it contains no opium, cocaine or other poisonous drugs, can be used with perfect safety.

No one need suffer from piles in any form, if they give this remedy a trial. Send for book on cause and cure of piles, sent free by addressing Pyramid Drug Company, Marshall, Mich., (formerly Albion, Mich.).

stock of said corporation, to declare those now entitled to membership to be members of said corporation, and to validate the said corporation, its acts and contracts, and to enlarge its powers.

INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

The following bills were introduced and referred to the proper committees:

By Mr. Winborne, of Rockbridge: To give W. F. Templeton, a former deputy treasurer of Rockbridge county, power of levy and distress, to collect certain uncollected tax tickets.

By Mr. C. H. Hinkley, of Augusta: For the relief of Isaac City School Desk and Furniture Manufacturing Company.

By Mr. T. T. Powell, of Newport News: To incorporate the Newport News Medical Association.

By Mr. Hicks, of Roanoke: For the relief of the Church of Christ, in the city of Roanoke.

By Mr. C. H. Walker, of Northumberland: To repeal section 13 of an act entitled "An act to incorporate the town of Colorado Beach, in the county of Westmoreland."

By Mr. Saunders, of Franklin: For the relief of James H. H. A. Confederate soldier.

By the same: For the relief of Mrs. David Peggins, the aged widow of a Confederate soldier.

By Mr. Hicks, of Roanoke: Exonerating a lot with a house thereon from the taxes for 1891, being a double assessment.

By the same: To authorize the County Court of Roanoke county to correct an error in the assessment of a tract of land in Roanoke county, assessed in the name of H. B. Goodwin, and owned by James Goodwin.

By the same: An act to amend and re-enact section 248 of the Code, in relation to warrants for small claims.

By Mr. Stoner, of Botetourt: To authorize the Board of Supervisors of Botetourt county to redeem the outstanding bonds of the said county.

By Mr. Saunders, of Franklin: For the relief of Mrs. Temple Allie, of the county of Franklin.

By the same: For the relief of Mrs. Mary Peggins, the aged widow of a Confederate soldier.

By the same: For the relief of John Shively.

By Mr. C. H. Jennings, of Washington: To allow the Hustings Court of the city of Bristol to correct the assessment of the property of the Bristol Iron and Steel Company, and its successor.

STEALING RIDES.

Mr. James Mann introduced a bill to make it a misdemeanor for any person not having the right to do so, to board a railroad train.

The bill provides that any person committing the above offense, "for the purpose of stealing a ride, or if riding a short distance and jumping off," shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than one dollar nor more than ten dollars.

Mr. Reddy, of this city, introduced a bill to amend the charter granted to the "Citizens Exchange Bank" by the Circuit Court of the city of Richmond, and to give said bank all the powers of a trust, guarantee and safe deposit company. The object of the bill is simply to give the company a legislative charter, which they have not at present, and to increase its powers, as stated above.

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No. 2, on the upper floor of the Capitol building, with Mr. Parker, of Southampton, in the chair.

Quite a number of bills were considered and it was decided to report the following numbers favorably:

A bill to amend the Code in relation to what property of tenant or other person in possession liable for distress; introduced by Judge Watkins, of Prince Edward.

A bill to amend and re-enact section 261 of the Code of Virginia in relation to penalty for taking another's boat or vessel; introduced by Captain Parks, of Page.

A bill providing that in certain instances a lien given by any person, firm or corporation to prefer one or more creditors or creditors shall be prima facie fraudulent as to other creditors not so preferred; introduced by Mr. Hicks, of Roanoke.

A bill to provide for the proper description of debts secured by deeds of trust or mortgage and the name of the beneficiary; introduced by Mr. Cooke, of Norfolk.

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Senate bill to amend the Code in relation to the redemption of delinquent lands.

Senate bill making it unlawful for any lawyer, physician, surgeon, dentist or any other person engaged in a profession or calling taxed by the laws of the State, who has his residence in this State, to practice his profession in any county or city of this Commonwealth under a license tax from any other State or the District of Columbia.

At the last meeting of the committee a sub-committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Anderson, of this city; Mann, of Nottingham, and Stubbs, of Gloucester, for the purpose of perfecting the bill which provided that all capital expenditures shall take place within the grounds of the penitentiary. Mr. Mann, of Nottingham, on behalf of this sub-committee presented yesterday morning three companion bills, one of which provides that the health of the penitentiary shall be maintained by those who have been sentenced after those who have been sentenced to the penitentiary shall be the officer who has to execute the death penalty, and the third bill provides that a place shall be fixed for the hanging of the condemned.

Mr. George S. Wilson, General Secretary of Associated Charities of Washington and the District of Columbia, and the best known man in the country in the field of charitable work, reports:—"In our work of the Associated Charities of Washington, we have dispensed Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy among the sick."

"It has been gladly received and with very gratifying results. In one case especially of nervous debility the report is very encouraging. She was also afflicted with dyspepsia."

"I am pleased to say that all reports that have come to my knowledge have been highly favorable."

GEO. S. WILSON, Gen'l Sec'y Associated Charities of the District of Columbia.

Private Miller, of Company A, Allows Him self to be Used in the Matter.

Sergeant William Gibson, bailiff of the military court, has in his charge Private P. Miller, of Company A, First Regiment, for refusing to pay a fine of \$2 for non-attendance at drill.

The custody is merely nominal, as is also the refusal to pay the fine, for the defendant was prepared to liquidate it, but consented to allow a test to be made of a court martial to commit a prisoner to jail for non-payment of fines imposed by said court, as stated in yesterday's Times.

The delinquent guardsman had been summoned and appeared Thursday night before the court, which consisted of Maj. L. T. Christian, Captains Bossie, Euker and Shackelford and Lieutenants Cheatwood and Williams.

Captain Frank M. Woon, judge advocate, stated to the court that, being impossible to collect by civil process the fines imposed by a military court, it had been determined to make a final test of the military law by committing a man to jail for non-payment of such fines.

In order to run no risk of involving the court martial in a suit for damages for unlawful imprisonment, the judge advocate announced that he had arranged with Private Miller, who was fined and the findings of the court approved in November last, to refuse to pay the fine and be taken into custody therefor.

The laws of the State are not clear and explicit as to the proper disposition of a fine imposed in such a case, there being nothing in the military laws of the State to define it. Section 72 of the Code authorizes a court to commit a defendant to jail until his fines and costs shall be paid, and Captain Woon is of opinion that this provision of the Code applies equally to military and civil courts.

In order to determine finally and fully this question and with the acquiescence of the adjutant general and the military board the judge advocate asked that the prisoner be committed to the custody of the bailiff. This provision was carried out.